Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 46 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, February 4, 1794. [Whole No. 504.]

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1794.

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures neat, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ.1m.

This day is publiſhed,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)
A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-ſtreet,
alſo, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
No. 147, Market-ſteeet,
(Price, bound, 6ſ6½)
Paul and Mary,
AN INDIAN STORY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
The Indian Cottage.
From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately publiſhed, amongſt the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who reſided in the country which it deſcribes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landſcape—the Climate—and the natural hiſtory of the Torrid Zone, obſerved with the eye of Taſte, and delineated with the eye of Philoſophical knowledge. It is a Paſtoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be ſaid to be equally real. To theſe are added, the pure vein of Moral Inſtruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. 4t

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d&m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. And that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

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CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 23.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Dexter, after a number of introductory remarks, obſerved, that if he could ſee the reſolutions on the table in the light in which ſome gentlemen had laboured to place them, he ſhould be one of their moſt zealous advocates. They had been ſtated as tending to relieve our navigation and commerce from unequal and unreaſonable reſtrictions impoſed by foreign nations, and to encourage American manufactures. No man could have theſe objects nearer his heart than himſelf, but he was not a little ſurprized to find, from attentively conſidering the reſolutions, that their true tendency was not to encourage American navigation, commerce, and manufactures, but thoſe of certain foreign nations, and by compelling Americans to purchaſe at a dearer market, to ax them heavily for the benefit of foreigners.

He was confirmed in this idea by ſeeing that the members from the eaſtern ſtates, which are particularly intereſted in navigation and manufactures, as well as thoſe of the beſt mercantile information, and who were actually engaged in foreign commerce, were almoſt unanimouſly oppoſed to the Reſolutions; though they had been aſſured by the ſupporters of them, that they were to be peculiarly benefited by their ſalutary operation. He thought it very imprudent to diſturb the preſent ſettled and proſperous ſtate of commerce, which by documents before the committee, appeared to be rapidly advancing, and in ſo doing to make important and certain ſacrifices, when the conſequent advantages were at beſt very uncertain. To commence a commercial warfare at the hazard of our trade, perhaps our peace, for the benefit of ſtrangers was in his view, to betray the intereſts of our citizens.

He ſaid that if it was intended to encreaſe the navigation of our country, it ought to be done by diſcriminating duties in favor of American ſhipping, and not by diminiſhing the tonnage duty of veſſels of nations in treaty with us, as was contemplated by one of the reſolutions. Our country had already experienced a ſurpriſing increaſe of her navigation by the operation of this principle of diſcriminating in favor of our ourſelves; and perhaps it might be augmented ſtill further by purſuing the ſame principle.

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had reprobated all commercial reſtrictions without conſidering that this beneficial law of our country is as truly a commercial reſtriction as the navigation act of Great Britain. He conſidered it as idle and arrogant, for America to undertake to reform the commercial policy of the world.

All nations have laws regulating trade, and we can neither perſuade nor compel them to abandon them. All we can do, he ſaid, is to make ſuch counter regulations as may conſiſt with equal juſtice, and promote our own intereſt.

Mr. Dexter then briefly pointed out the mode in which he thought manufactures ought to be encouraged; but he ſaid the reſolutions had very different objects. He proceeded by obſerving, that the body politic, like the natural body, often ſuffers more from the bold ignorance of Quacks, and the ingenious tho' falſe hypotheſes of the learned, than from the malady complained of. The various parts of each have infinite, minute, and inſcrutable relations and dependencies; and it may be added that there is a natural effort in each, to relieve itſelf from diſeaſe. He ſaid, he would purſue this idea, and firſt enquire whether the patient was ſick, and if it ſhould ſo appear, then whether the recipe on the table could promiſe a cure. If the Juvenile ſtate of our country is a proof of diſeaſe, then ſaid he, our country needs a phyſician.

He admitted that the commerce of this country labors under numerous diſadvantages, but he conſidered the moſt of them as neceſſarily reſulting from our youth and adventitious circumſtances, rather than from foreign laws of trade; and added, that natural cauſes were conſtantly relieving us, and rapidly puſhing us forward to majeſtic national maturity. In the mean time we ought to conſole ourſelves with the thought, that though the ſucceeding ſtate of our country may be more ſplendid, yet the preſent is probably moſt virtuous and happy. It is in vain he ſaid to pant for premature manhood. To attempt to obtain it by exceſs of nutriment would only produce diſeaſe. Does the ſtripling he aſked, take medicine becauſe he is not as athletic as his ſire?

Mr. Dexter further obſerved, that our duties on Britiſh ſhips, are greater already than their duties on ours, and as a conſequence of this we ſee that in the commerce between that country and this, American tonnage has conſtantly encreaſed and Britiſh tonnage has as uniformly decreaſed. Indeed ſince the paſſing of the act, impoſing the exiſting duties on foreign bottoms, our own navigation has advanced as ſwiftly as we ought to wiſh, and in a much greater ratio than the Britiſh tonnage ever did in the ſame ſpace of time under their idolized navigation act.

Theſe facts appear from ſtatements on the table from our own offices. The Reſolutions he remarked are called retaliatory. What laws of trade of any nation not in treaty with us, impoſe on us ſimilar burthens?

Tho' we are reſentful towards Britain, let us be juſt even in our paſſions. She makes many important diſcriminations in favor of our navigation and produce in her European dominions, which give us many valuable advantages there over other alien nations. Theſe good offices we do not in any inſtance reciprocate. She makes no diſcriminations againſt us, unleſs to protect her own produce and manufactures, or in purſuance of her treaties. We have already done the ſame to her. It is true, and it is much the moſt exceptionable part of her commercial policy, that her ſtanding laws exclude our ſhips from her Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, tho' they admit our produce, and this forms a valuable part of our exports. Spain and Portugal, the laſter of which we are told we ought to favor as much as poſſible, and even to except the former from theſe reſolutions, not only refuſe our ſhipping but every article of our produce in their Weſt India Iſlands. This however does not juſtify Britain in prohibiting our navigation to her Iſlands: but it ſhews that even here ſhe treats us better than other nations, whoſe commerce we favor; and ſhe treats us better than ſhe treats other nations; for their produce and manufactures are prohibited. Perhaps theſe conſiderations added to the peculiar advantages we have in the Britiſh European poſſeſſions, which we do not reciprocate, ought to ſoften our reſentment.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to mention here, that the advantages referred to in Britiſh European markets, are being exempt from payment of foreign tonnage, and carrying there ſome important articles of American produce free; while ſimilar articles from other nations are heavily dutied, and alſo carrying there ſome important exports, ſubject to much leſs duties than ſimilar articles from other foreigners.

Theſe remarks are accommodated to the legal and not the actual ſtate of the Iſlands; for the principle of temporary ſuſpenſion of the prohibitory laws, which is common to all of them, is ſo variouſly applied, that we cannot reaſon about it.

Mr. Dexter further ſaid, that it had been repeatedly mentioned by the gentleman who moved the reſolutions, and by one

of his colleagues, that a nation ought to carry in proportion to the bulk of her exports. This rule he said ſeems not to grow out of the nature of the ſubject. The countries ſurcharged with inhabitants ought rather to afford carriers for the produce of more happy nations, Wanting the means of ſubſiſtence at home they are compelled to plough the Ocean for bread. It might as well be ſaid that every nation ſhould manufacture in proportion to its conſumption, and that every individual ſhould practiſe all the mechanic arts he may have occaſion for. This is one of the earlieſt and moſt imperfect ideas of commerce: Doubtleſs we ought to encourage the carrying trade for the important purpoſe of public ſafety, but not to purſue it as a ſource of wealth. When we proceed beyond that degree, which is neceſſary for public ſecurity, we diminiſh the wealth, population and agriculture of our country; we reduce our yeomanry to be hireling laborers for foreign maſters.—Mr. Dexter obſerved, that it had been ſaid, that the balance of our commerce with Britain is much againſt us; this he agreed is true, but he doubted whether the balance of the aggregate of our commerce were ſo. But even if this were alſo true, he ſaid he ſhould not be alarmed, as we are a young country rapidly encreaſing, and the balance againſt us might be viewed as a loan from a foreign nation, and employed by us in internal improvement, which we can at any time repay, and reſerve a great profit thereon to ourſelves. It becomes capital in commerce; it facilitates our agricultural improvements. But he added, that he was ſtill leſs apprehenſive of danger from conſidering that the nature of commerce forbids that ſuch a ſtate ſhould continue long enough eſſentially to injure our country. If we import more than we export, the balance muſt be paid in caſh or not paid at all. If it be paid in caſh, we ſoon drain our country of ſpecie, and what may then remain, becomes from its ſcarcity more valuable here than elſewhere, and more valuable than any thing we can obtain for it in foreign countries; and this at once reduces our imports to the amount of our exports, or ſtill lower in order to obtain a balance in ſpecie, which has now become the moſt valuable article. If we do not pay the balance at all, we ſoon loſe our credit, and there ends importation. Reverſe this reaſoning, and we ſhall be convinced that we purſue a phantom, when we labor to ſecure a perpetual balance in our favor. Caſh ſoon becomes ſo plenty as to reduce its value, and conſequently we exchange it with foreigners for any gewgaws; thus we encreaſe our imports until we loſe the ſurplus of currency.

We can no more keep it than we can heap up water. It would be uſeleſs, nay miſchievous if we could keep it; It would enhance the price of the neceſſaries of life, it would deſtroy that ſober induſtry and frugality, which form the loveliеſt features in our national character.

We ought not then to wiſh for a balance of trade perpetually in our favour, or in other words for a conſtant increaſe of currency; but we ought to wiſh for an increaſe of capital, and this is produced as much by our imports as by our exports. As then the exports from a country never can for a long time greatly exceed its imports, it follows that it is a miſtaken policy to labour to leſſen our importations, becauſe we thereby reduce our exports.—The demand for them as a remittance will ceaſe, conſequently they will ceaſe to be produced, and idleneſs and poverty will follow. Nature has made laws on this ſubject which we cannot repeal.

But now, ſaid Mr. Dexter, let us ſuppoſe what is in ſome degree true, that our navigation and commerce are not in the beſt poſſible ſituation; do the reſolutions afford a remedy. They cannot, if they have no tendency to encourage either.—They diſcriminate in favour of ſome foreigners againſt others, and compel us to pay the difference of their markets, and they leſſen the duties on the commerce of certain favourite foreign nations, thereby leſſening the diſcrimination in favour of our own.

But it is ſaid they will in their operation, by depriving the Britiſh artizans of the neceſſaries of life, and the raw materials for manufactures, compel that nation to open to us her Weſt India ports, and treat our nation more reſpectfully. As to depriving them of the neceſſaries of life they now refuſe to take our proviſions, and this is one complaint againſt them: they will not ſuffer more when we refuſe to let them go there. A time of ſcarcity only can give this effect, and none of the reſolutions ordains a famine in Britain; as to depriving them of raw materials, we know not how much other nations can ſupply: when a new demand ariſes, neceſſity opens new reſources; in this way we may create to ourſelves formidable and permanent rivals.

Can we diſtreſs them by refuſing to take their manufactures? From ſtatements made by the mover of the reſolutions, it appears that we take only 4 per cent. of the whole amount of Britiſh manufactures—Only the profit on this 4 per cent will be loſt by them, for the raw materials they are not to have from us, and the labour of manufacturing will of courſe be ſaved.

But even this profit will not be loſt to them, for by conſuming the manufactures of other nations, we ſhall make a demand in thoſe nations, and Britiſh manufactures will go there to ſupply the place of thoſe we may take; nay more, we ſhall take even Britiſh manufactures from other nations, and the expence of a double voyage, depoſit, and commiſſion will be added to the Price of the articles. In the mean time our bulky articles of export, the value of which will not pay for the enhanced expences of tranſportation, will periſh; being forbidden the uſual market and advantages.

Mr. Dexter aſked, is this a time for making experiments? All Europe is in agitation, and our commerce muſt partake of it; we ſteer our bark on the margin of a whirlpool; there are ſeaſons when it ought to ſatisfy us that we do not go backward.

It is eaſy ſuddenly to do miſchief which the wiſdom of many ſucceeding years cannot retrieve. Mutual intereſt, the only ſure bond of peace, has hitherto prevented a war between us and the kingdoms of Europe; ſhall we cut this bond aſunder? It is ſaid we may compel Britain to make a commercial treaty with us; ſhe will never refuſe voluntarily to make one which may promote her intereſt, and could we compel her to make one againſt her intereſt, it could not be laſting; it muſt end in war.

We have had no ſatisfactory evidence that ſhe is averſe to a treaty. The correſpondence between our Secretary of State and the Britiſh miniſter rather ſhews the contrary. I much doubt the policy of multiplying our commercial treaties. A nation, which has more military ſtrength than reſources for commerce, may compel unequal ſtipulations in her favor. But this we neither wiſh, nor are able to do. We may ſuffer by treaties, but can hardly be benefited. Our ſtrength conſiſts not in ability to compel others, but in being invincible at home. If we are ever to make treaties, let us wait until experience ſhall have taught us all the commercial intereſts of our country. We are aſcending an eminence—let us firſt arrive at the ſummit; when we ſhall have the whole extenſive proſpect before us, it will be early enough to judge of the advantages of our ſituation. We may now ſacrifice important intereſts which we ſee not. Our progreſſion may make that a laſting evil, which we now call an advantage.

It is ſaid we ought to reſent the political injuries and inſults we have received. Is this reſenting them? If the queſtion is whether we ſhall retaliate hoſtilities, let us have it fairly and boldly ſtated, that we may conſider it. Away with all mean diſguiſes—ſtrip the queſtion of its flimzy covering. We ſurely are not afraid to look at the ſubject of diſcuſſion. We wiſh not to conceal it from others. Before we take the firſt ſtep, let us pauſe to review our ſituation, and conſider the conſequences. How much have we to loſe both in poſſeſſion and proſpect, and how little to gain! Britain is aided by powerful allies, who hate and deſpiſe our political ſyſtem. Our former ally inſtead of aſſiſting us, needs to be aſſiſted. The commerce of Britain is already interrupted by war, and we can add little to its embarraſſments. Our commerce now flouriſhing, muſt be ſacrificed, as we have no fleet to protect it. As to revenue, Britain has all the advantages without the evils of bankruptcy. The principal of her debt will never be paid, but her creditors are both intereſted and able to ſupport her. Additional millions are loſt in the maſs without perceiving the increaſe.

To add a few millions of Dollars to our debt would alarm both us and our conſtituents. Britiſh ſoldiers are enured to foreign warfare. Our independent Yeomen are invincible in battle, for their rights, their habitations, their wives and their children; the world cannot ſubjugate them: but they harbor no wiſhes for conqueſt or plunder. If we commence hoſtility, we muſt perſevere through every extremity of ſuffering, or meanly proſtrate ourſelves at the feet of Britain, to bear whatever ſhe may pleaſe to impoſe.

When the welfare and dignity of our country require energy, I ſhall not be found an advocate for a puſillanimous ſyſtem. No man is more proud of his country than myſelf. I agonize under the indignities ſhe has ſuffered: But to repreſs reſentment is ſometimes true courage; untimely paſſion, which may betray the rights and dignity of the community, is perfidious. Our growth is ſo rapid, that a few years of peace will avenge us. I have made theſe obſervations Sir, not becauſe I am the friend of Britain, but becauſe a ſenſe of duty compelled me. If I have prejudices reſpecting European nations, they are not in favor of Britain. I heſitate not to avow that they are in favor of the people with which ſhe is at war. I can never forget, that probably by them, we exiſt as a Nation. I can never forget the noble energy with which they commenced their ſtruggle to reſcue this country from bondage. It is the place of my fathers' ſepulchres—no man more ardently wiſhes them liberty and happineſs, but juſtice obliges me to add, that no one more ſincerely laments that ſpaſm of patriotiſm, which convulſes their body politic, and hazards the cauſe of freemen: But Sir, we ought not to ſuffer a torrent of feeling to ſweep us from our poſt—we are neither Britons nor Frenchmen—we are Americans—the Repreſentatives of Americans—the Guardians of their rights and intereſts; and theſe forbid us to paſs the Reſolutions now under conſideration.

(Debate to be continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

AT numberleſs meetings throughout the United States, for taking into conſideration the Reſolves of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia—*Genuine Patriotiſm* in the chair: The following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That it is one of the *unalienable Rights of Freemen to diſcuſs with freedom and firmneſs all ſubjects of public concern:* That in conſequence of this principle, theſe meetings have an indiſputable right to offer their ſentiments concerning the *Democratic Society* and its ſeveral reſolutions.

2d. *Reſolved*, That the high profeſſions of diſintereſted patriotiſm held out by the Democratic Society, are very equivocal proofs of its public virtue; and that theſe are beſt diſcovered in the reſotions which it has publiſhed.

3d. *Reſolved*, That it is extremely impolitic, as well as ungenerous, for any Citizens of America, publickly to pour forth illiberal abuſe againſt foreign powers with whom we are at peace—merely, becauſe they are enemies to France: We ſay *impolitic*, becauſe powerful nations may thereby be irritated to attack us, to whom we are by no means equal, either in population or military preparations: We ſay *ungenerous*, becauſe ſome of theſe nations were our friends in the moſt trying days of our difficulties and diſtreſs.

4th. *Reſolved*, That the public faith being equally pledged to preſerve peace with Great-Britain as well as with France, all perſons or ſocieties, who *directly* or *indirectly*, ſhall endeavor to *bully* or *trick* our country into a war with either, muſt intend a violation of our national honor, and muſt therefore, be conſidered as enemies to America.

5th. *Reſolved*, That the determination expreſſed by the Democratic Society, *to abide by our national engagements and preſerve national friendſhips*, when contraſted with its inſults againſt *friendly nations*, is as flagrant an inſtance of its inconſiſtency, as the inſinnation of *punic faith* againſt our illuſtrious Preſident, is a convincing proof of its impudence and preſumption.

6th. *Reſolved*, That the conduct of the French Republic in ſeizing our veſſels, laden with proviſions for the countries, with which ſhe is at war, is as *daring an infringement of the eſtabliſhed law of nations*, as any that we have experienced from other powers. Nay, this conduct is peculiarly aggravating, as it is expreſsly ſtipulated between France and, *by treaty*, that the veſſels of the latter, thus laden, ſhall paſs free and unmoleſted.

7th. *Reſolved*, That the outrages offered to our trade, or citizens, by Great Britain, will probably be reſented in a much more proper manner, and redreſs much more eaſily obtained by the ſpirited conduct of our National Congreſs, and the long tried wiſdom of our beloved Preſident, than by the intemperate ſuggeſtions, and noiſy declamations of any obſcure Society wiſhing to bawl itſelf into political conſequence.

8th. *Reſolved*, That the trade of America has greatly contributed to her proſperity and credit, and that this trade having been greater with Great-Brritain and her colonies, than with all the reſt of Europe together—its interruption at this time, would overwhelm the agricultural and mercantile intereſt in unſpeakable diſtreſs. Neither could its loſs, in any proportion be ſupplied, by any commercial privileges in trading with colonies overrun with banditti, and deſolated by incendiaries.

9th. *Reſolved*, That however Foreign Miniſters may be juſtified, in adhering ſtrictly to the inſtructions of their own Sovereigns, yet theſe inſtructions are by no means binding on the nation, to which they are ſent; neither is any Miniſter authorized on that account, to affront the Government to which he is delegated, or to look for countenance from the *real* Friends of that Government.

10th. *Reſolved*, That every Government has a natural right to interpret its own treaties—that we rely implicitly, on the honor and abilities of our Executive to do ſo—and that the ſenſe of theſe United States reſpecting our treaty with France, has been abundantly collected and evinced, not only by addreſſes and reſolves from every quarter of the Union, but alſo by the unanimous declaration of Congreſs.

11th. *Reſolved*, That *Imperium in Imperio*, or one ſovereign authority within another, is a fatal ſoleciſm in politics, and incompatible with Liberty: We therefore deem any particular Democratic Society, riſing in the midſt of our great Democratic Government, and preſuming to dictate to its conſtituted authorities, fraught with the deſtructive materials of anarchy, inimical to law and order, and highly inſulting to the great body of the people, who confiding in the wiſdom and virtue of *their own* delegates, wiſh neither the advice nor interference of ſelf-conſtituted ſocieties.

12th. *Reſolved*, That we are united in the bonds of Civil Society, to reſiſt with equal vigilance the encroachments of Anarchy, as well as of Deſpotiſm—that the name of *Liberty*, without its bleſſings is a deluſive phantom—and that the greateſt of theſe bleſſings are Security and Peace: That the Deſpotiſm of a Mob, is as tremendous an evil as that of a Monarch: That to countenance either, is to incur the execration of Mankind—and that they, who wilfully plunge a Nation, happy as this is, in diſcord and bloodſhed, generally give birth to one or the other of theſe calamities.

Signed by Order of the
Several Meetings,
COMMON SENSE, *Secretary.*

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

MR. M'LEAN,

I read in an European Magazine as follows:

"THE Quakers' Letter of this year, inſtills ſome of the nobleſt principles of Morality. That paſſage which inculcates paying our FULL DEBTS as ſoon as we are able, (notwithſtanding any compoſition which creditors may accept of) ought to be written in legible Letters, and preſented to every Bankrupt with his Certificate.—It is the opinion of many honeſt and judicious perſons, that if a Law were enacted, prohibiting *every ſpecies of Luxury to ſuch as have been in a ſtate of Bankruptcy*, till they had paid twenty ſhillings in the pound, it would be attended with excellent conſequences—Vanity would prompt many to this laudable conduct, in whoſe breaſt neither Honor nor Honeſty finds a place. Theſe Luxuries might be ſpecified—ſuch as Plate, Carriages, ſaddle Horſes, livery Servants, elegant Furniture," &c.

FRANCE.

The effects of the late King, which were burnt lately in the ſquare of the Town Hall, were mere neceſſaries—A hat—a ſnuff-box, tortoiſe ſhell, broken—ſix ſuits of cloths—a cloth great coat—eight waiſtcoats, cloth, velvet, ſilk, and linen—ten pair of breeches—nineteen white waiſtcoats, and a ſatin under waiſtcoat—ſome white robes de chambre—five pair of ſlippers.

Foreign Intelligence.

MANHEIM, October 23.

The French are on the mountains near Saint Marie aux Mines.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Major Calvert, of the guards, was lately ſent by the Duke of York with a flag of truce to Liſle. The object of this miſſion is as yet unknown.

The heavy cannon of the combined armies are depoſited at Mechlin: this is a ſure indication that no ſiege will be attempted before Spring.

Extract of a letter, dated Brumpt, Oct. 21.

"The head quarters of the Imperialiſts, which were at Haguenau, were removed here yeſterday. The army is encamped before Straſburg—that of the Patriots ſtill covers that city. Orders have been given for marching, and a battle is expected.

The following articles are extracted from the Paris Journals of October 23d.

"From the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennes, Oct. 11.

"Yeſterday a choſen troop of Republicans attacked the enemy in the laſt poſt which covers Boulon. Every meaſure had been taken by General d'Aouſt, that the ſucceſs of this attack ſhould ſtrike the final blow to the Spaniſh army.

"The firſt ſhock already announced victory on our ſide; the French ſoldiers having attacked ſword in hand, had ſpread diſmay among the ſatellites of Caſtille; but, O, treaſon! O, perfidy! ſome cowards fled; and thus was the fruit of our ſucceſs loſt. The ſignal for a new attack will ſoon be given, and the Spaniards will be driven forever from the ſoil of the Republic."

On the 30th ult. the crew of the ſhip Nabby, Capt. Kennedy, an American veſſel, bound from Leith to Virginia, laden with linen cloth, &c. put into Lough Swilly, in Ireland, in great diſtreſs. The veſſel notwithſtanding ſhe was only twenty eight months old, ſprung a leak, about 100 leagues W. of Tory, when the crew nineteen men, and one woman, were obliged to take to the long-boat, in which during four days and four nights, they experienced the greateſt hardſhips. One man, huſband to the woman, was drowned.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

November 1.

Some citizens from the department of Nievre, headed by the republican Chaumette, procurator of the commons of Paris, brought the reſult of their ſearches in that department; they produced a real treaſure, conſiſting of 17 boxes full of gold and ſilver, both ſpecie and plate, and amounting to ſeveral millions.

The three citizens who came firſt in, bore two croſſes, and a large croſs enamelled with vermillion.

The fourth brought a ſun of gold, ſurmounted with a cap of liberty.

The fifth citizen brought in his hand a gilt ducal coronet of ſilver. A member demanded, and the ſerjeants of the hall were ordered to ſtamp upon it with their feet. One of the ſerjeants immediately made it burſt in pieces, by ſtamping upon it; upon which the convention and the ſpectators all exclaimed, Vive la Republic!

Louis demanded, that the large gondolas or royal yatchs, and the ſtate coaches of the late court, be broke in pieces, and ſold.

Serjeant anſwered, that all this was now doing; and that the commiſſioners entruſted with the ſale of the royal effects, had already diſpoſed of the hearſe in which the corpſe of the tyrants uſed to be conveyed to St. Dennis.—Order of the day.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public inſtruction propoſed a decree, tending to ameliorate the law of the Maximum, and to protect the ſupplies and proviſions. He diſplayed the manœuvres of the farmers, who only ſeek to increaſe their fortune; of the ſtockholders, who he ſaid, concerted meaſures with Pitt, to reduce France by famine. He ſhewed that the law of the Maximum had hitherto only been uſeful to the rich. He proved the neceſſity of diminiſhing and fixing the price of manual labour.

He concluded by aſſerting, that the law of the maximum had hitherto only affected the retailers, and propoſed an indemnification to them. He alſo propoſed a tariff, regulating the profits of merchants and retailers.—The report of Barrere was decreed.

The Convention decreed, that all thoſe cities of the interior parts of the Republic, which are able to reſiſt the entrance of the rebels, and ſhall have given them aſſiſtance, ſhall be razed, as likewiſe the frontier towns; and the property of the inhabitants confiſcated.

Garnier de Saintes wrote, that he collected forces to reſiſt the progreſs of the rebels.—He complained of the indifference of the adminiſtrators, and ſent particulars reſpecting the operations of the generals—Referred to a committee of public welfare.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 4.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

After the unequivocal *negative* that has been put on the queſtion of war, by the voice of the people in approving the *meaſures of peace* adopt by the government, and the happineſs experienced by every claſs of citizens under the preſent regulation of our affairs; it is preſumed that Congreſs ſhould be extremely cautious how they agree to *reſolutions* founded on *theory*, and which would undoubtedly throw our finances into the utmoſt diſorder, at the ſame time that they might probably be a cauſe of involving us in a conteſt with the powers of Europe.

American Tonnage.

The Secretary of the Treaſury reſpectfully reports to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, a ſtatement of the actual tonnage employed between the United States and foreign countries for a year, ending the 30th of September, 1792; which is the ſtatement that remained to be reported, of thoſe required by the order of the 3d inſtant.

Treaſury Department,
January 10, 1794.

Statement of the actual tonnage of American veſſels, employed in the commerce of the United States with foreign nations for one year, ending 30th September, 1792.

NATIONS	TONS
Ruſſia	3049
Sweden	1036
Swediſh Weſt-Indies	820
Denmark	2210
Daniſh Weſt-Indies	10000
United Netherlands	10977
Dutch Weſt-Indies	50457
Cape of Good Hope	495
England	45986
Guernſey and Jerſey	258
Scotland	3880
Ireland	9908
Gibraltar	759
Britiſh Eaſt-Indies	176
Britiſh Weſt-Indies	4960
Newfoundland	97
Britiſh American Colonies	460
Imperial Ports	1915
Hamburg and Bremen	3117
France	14777
St. Pierre	603
French Weſt-Indies	67130
Spain	21245
Teneriffe and other Canaries	1825
Spaniſh Weſt-Indies	4927
Floridas and Louiſiana	411
Portugal	16410
Madeira	4971
Fayal and other Azores	759
Cape de Verd	2729
China	1442
Eaſt-Indies generally	311
Weſt-Indies generally	507
Africa generally	460
South Seas	223
Total	289394

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 10th, 1794.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

The reſolution of Mr. Willcocks, for aboliſhing Titles, was after conſiderable debate, negatived by the committee of the Aſſembly of the State of New-York.

Newbury-Port, Jan. 17.

Capt. Andrews, who arrived at Boſton from St. Euſtatia, informs, that four days before his ſailing, a veſſel had arrived there from ſome part of Great-Britain, in 30 days, with the news of a general battle having been fought between the French and combined armies, in which the latter had been defeated, with the loſs of 14,000 men killed.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, February 3.

A number of petitions were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Harriſon, the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of Lucy Clark, was taken into conſideration—this report was read, and is in favor of the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Harriſon moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill conformably to the report—this motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. Watts preſented the petition of Pearſall and Pell, of New-York, who have eſtabliſhed a manufacture of Hand-bellows, and praying the encouragement of Government, by laying enhanced duties on that article imported.

On motion of Mr. Watts, this petition was referred to a ſelect committee. The petition of the dealers in painters oil and colours, on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, was referred to the ſame committee.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for granting relief to ſuch of the refugee inhabitants of St. Domingo, as ſtand in need of ſupport. The commi tee proceeded thro' the ſeveral ſections of the bill, and reported it without amendment—it was then ordered to be engroſſed.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolution—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Swift, after a few remarks, in which he adverted to ſundry modifications of the introductory reſolution ſuggeſted by the mover, which modifications he obſerved, rendered the reſolution of no importance in relation to thoſe ſubſequent, moved that the firſt reſolution ſhould be ſtruck out.

This motion occaſioned another, for the riſing of the committee, that time might be given for members who are now abſent to be preſent at taking the vote—After ſome debate on this motion, it appeared that the houſe was as full as uſual—97 members being preſent, the motion was therefore withdrawn—as was alſo the motion for ſtriking out—the debate was continued on the reſolution; at length an amendment was moved to ſtrike out the word "certain," and to inſert *the following*, before the word "caſes"—this motion was withdrawn. The queſtion will the committee agree to the firſt reſolution was then put, and carried in the affirmative, 51 to 46.

This reſolution is in the following words, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now impoſed.

The ſecond reſolution being read—Mr. Fitzſimons moved that the words "Having no treaty with the United States", ſhould be ſtruck out—this was ſucceeded by a motion for the committee to riſe and report progreſs—which was accordingly done. Adjourned.

Tueſday, February 4.

The bill for the relief of the Refugees from St. Domingo, was brought in engroſſed—read the third time and paſſed—the blank was filled up with fifteen thouſand dollars.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions. The motion made yeſterday by *Mr. Fitzſimons*, for ſtriking out the words, "Nations not having a commercial treaty with the United States" was, after a few obſervations, withdrawn, to make way for a motion *Mr. Nicholas*, the object of which was to except from the diſcrimination propoſed, ſundry powers with whom the United States have no commercial treaty.

This motion leaves the diſcrimination to operate againſt Great Britain only—the powers propoſed to be excepted are, Ruſſia, Denmark, the Hanſeatic Towns, the Imperial ports, Spain, and Portugal.

The debate continued till 1-4 after 3 o'clock—when the committee roſe without taking a vote—and the Houſe adjourned.

The operation of certain Reſolutions, ſays a correſpondent, may be exemplified by the conduct of a man who, becauſe he has received an injury on his cheek, to revenge the ſame, cuts off his noſe.

SHIP NEWS.

Norfolk, January 22.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here from Breſt, the French corvette the Brutus, of 20 guns, commanded by Citizen Mitayer. She left Breſt 21ſt of November.

On Friday laſt arrived here the ſhip Patuxent Planter, Captain Dorſet, from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 18th of November.

On 1ſt Jan. ſpoke the ſloop Diſpatch, of Marblehead, bound to Charleſton, from Cadiz, who informed him that eleven ſail of Americans were reported to be captured by the Algerines. Left at Bourdeaux, the following veſſels:

Richmond, Capt. Lee; Bethia, Bramble, of Peterſburg; Baring, Cooper, of Philadelphia; Sans Souci, Crozier, of Peterſburg; Harmony, Oſmond, Philadelphia; Nymph, Webb, ditto; Louiſa, Morgan, York; Merchant, Jones, of Portland; Carolina Planter, White, of Carolina; Minerva, Allen, of Baltimore; Carolina, Wilder, of Charleſton; Thomas, ———, of Charleſton; Pallas, Wilds, of Boſton; Friendſhip, Bacchus, of New-York; America, Jerving, of Philad. Commerce, Preble, Portland; Diana, Amory, of Boſton; Zephyr, Pepper, of Boſton; Cumberland, Scott, of Portland; Minerva, Cutts, of Pepperelborough; Ruſſel, Reid, of Charleſton; Hope, Bowler of Boſton, Lydia, Gardner, do. Diana, Peas, do. Eliza, Clark, Alexandria; and others, to the amount of 100 ſail.

On Friday laſt arrived here, the brig Suſannah, capt. R. Goffigan, from Grenada. On the 72th Jan. lat. 33, lon. 74 ſpoke the ſchooner Suſannah, capt. Norham, from Charleſton, bound to Georgetown, out 26 days, diſmaſted: had alſo loſt her rudder. Capt. Goffigan was not able to relieve him, the ſea ran ſo high.

Arrived at Portſmouth (N. H.)—Brig Riſing Sun, Joſeph Noble, Maſter, in 32 days from Baſſeterre, (Gau.)

The Cork fleet with proviſions had arrived in Barbadoes, conſiſting of 33 ſail, convoyed by three frigates.

The grand fleet had not arrived on the 13th Dec.—The troops had all gone up to Barbadoes, from the other Engliſh Iſlands, in order to join the fleet as ſoon as it ſhould arrive.

To be Let on Freight or Charter, or for Sale,

The SHIP

HERCULES,

Samuel Chauncy, Maſter,

Expected to be ready in a few days to receive a Cargo on board, at Hampton Road, in Virginia; is an American bottom, burthen 500 tons, pierced for 20 guns, quite new and well fitted.

Apply to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1794. dtf

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COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794.

Peale's Museum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or Scissars-bill; The Avosette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Seawallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The scull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrystal: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamskatka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of stones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the stones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the stones are in the same phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which monsr. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyrs of this Elk.

War Atlas.

This Day is Published,

(Price Two Dollars)

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-street*,

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe and the West-Indies, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland,
6. Map of Italy.
7. Map of the West Indies.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

Said Carey has lately published

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10½.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/9—Dr. Nassy's Treatise on do.—1/10½.

Jan. 25. 4t.2aw.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and sixty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Just published,

THE

United States Register,

For the Year 1794.

Containing,

A CALENDAR, with the necessary tables fitted for the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; situation, extent, population and GOVERNMENT U. S.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATURE,
JUDICIARY,
List of Counsellors admitted to practise in the Supreme Court.
Do. of Attornies, Do.
EXECUTIVE BRANCHES,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Ministers and Consuls of the United States in foreign nations.
Do. of foreign nations resident in the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Principals and Clerks of the respective offices,
Commissioners of Loans,
Officers of the Customs, with their respective districts and ports,
Officers of the Excise, with their respective districts and surveys,
List of dutiable articles, &c.
Abstract from the revenue laws,
Statement of the public debt,
——— of Light-houses,
——— of appropriations for the support of Government.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Secretary's office,
Accountant's,
Monthly pay, &c. of the army.
MINT ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abstract from the laws relating to coinage.
POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abstract from the law establishing the office
List of post towns, with their respective distances as established by the Post-Master General.
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.
BANKS,
United States,
North America,
State banks with their capitals.
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
American Philosophical Society, &c.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterson, N. J.
SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.
WESTERN TERRITORY.
STATE GOVERNMENTS.
Abstract from the constitution of each state
Principal officers, executive, legislative and judiciary.
Militia,
Officers of the Banks, capitals, dates of incorporation, periods of limitation, extent of property, &c.
Universities, Colleges and Academies,
Societies, scientific, humane, political &c

Exhibiting in as general and comprehensive a view as possible the internal police, the state of literature, arts, commerce, and society, in the several states.

Price 50 cents.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second street, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, north Third street, and sold by them and the booksellers. Jan. 27. d6t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

Just Imported,

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Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
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History of birds
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Hooper's rational recreations
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Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
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Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
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Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
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Grozier's description of China
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Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
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Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
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Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

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Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, *South Second-street*,

Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&s'tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digested into the form of

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THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtf.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

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